

1
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT2
DISTRICT OF NEVADA3
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.,

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4
Plaintiff)
vs.)

Case No.: 2:15-cv-2501-GMN-NJK

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EAGLE ROCK ASSET MANAGEMENT,)
LLC *et al.*,)6
Defendants.)
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ORDER

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Lenders and investors have been at odds over the legal effect of a homeowners' association's ("HOA") nonjudicial foreclosure of a superpriority lien on a lender's first trust deed pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes § 116.3116. *See Freedom Mortg. Corp. v. Las Vegas Dev. Grp., LLC*, 106 F. Supp. 3d 1174, 1180 (D. Nev. 2015). The Nevada Supreme Court seemed to have settled the debate in *SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC v. U.S. Bank*, 334 P.3d 408, 419 (Nev. 2014), holding that "NRS 116.3116(2) gives an HOA a true superpriority lien, proper foreclosure of which will extinguish a first deed of trust." *SFR*, 334 P.3d at 419.

However, on August 12, 2016, two members of a Ninth Circuit panel held in *Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank* that Chapter 116's nonjudicial foreclosure scheme "facially violated mortgage lenders' constitutional due process rights" before it was amended in 2015. *Bourne Valley Ct. Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 832 F.3d 1154, 1160 (9th Cir. 2016). As a result, *Bourne Valley* is likely dispositive of this and the hundreds of other foreclosure cases pending in both state and federal court. To save the parties from the need to invest resources briefing the effect of the *Bourne Valley* opinion before the finality of that opinion has been

1 determined, the Court **STAYS** all proceedings in this case pending exhaustion of all appeals of
2 *Bourne Valley*.

3 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

4 “[T]he power to stay proceedings is incidental to the power inherent in every court to
5 control the disposition of the causes of action on its docket with economy of time and effort for
6 itself, for counsel, and for litigants.” *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936). “A trial
7 court may, with propriety, find it is efficient for its own docket and the fairest course for the
8 parties to enter a stay of an action before it, pending resolution of independent proceedings
9 which bear upon the case.” *Leyva v. Certified Grocers of Cal., Ltd.*, 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir.
10 1979). In deciding whether to grant a stay, a court may weigh the following: (1) the possible
11 damage which may result from the granting of a stay; (2) the hardship or inequity which a party
12 may suffer in being required to go forward; (3) the orderly course of justice measured in terms
13 of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law which could be
14 expected to result from a stay. *CMAX, Inc. v. Hall*, 300 F.2d 265, 268 (9th Cir. 1962).
15 However, “[o]nly in rare circumstances will a litigant in one case be compelled to stand aside
16 while a litigant in another settles the rule of law that will define the rights of both.” *Landis*, 299
17 U.S. at 255. A district court’s decision to grant or deny a *Landis* stay is a matter of discretion.
18 See *Dependable Highway Exp., Inc. v. Navigators Ins. Co.*, 498 F.3d 1059, 1066 (9th Cir.
19 2007).

20 **II. DISCUSSION**

21 At the center of this case are the HOA-foreclosure sale conducted pursuant to Nevada
22 Revised Statutes § 116.3116 and the competing arguments that the foreclosure sale either
23 extinguished the bank’s security interest under the *SFR* holding or had no legal effect because
24 the statutory scheme violates due process. Because the Ninth Circuit in *Bourne Valley* held that
25 the scheme was facially unconstitutional, see *Bourne Valley*, 832 F.3d at 1160, the *Bourne*

1 Valley opinion and any modification of that opinion have the potential to be dispositive of this
2 case. Under this circumstance, the *Landis* factors weigh strongly in favor of staying this action
3 pending final resolution of the *Bourne Valley* decision. Indeed, the possible prejudice to the
4 parties is minimal as the only potential harm is that the parties may wait longer for resolution of
5 this case if it is stayed. However, if this case is not stayed, a delay would also result from any
6 motions for reconsideration that may be necessitated if the current decision in the *Bourne*
7 *Valley* case does not stand. Accordingly, a stay is not likely to appreciably lengthen the life of
8 this case. Further, in the absence of a stay, judicial resources may be unnecessarily expended to
9 resolve issues which may ultimately be decided by higher courts to which this Court is bound
10 to adhere. Because the *Bourne Valley* decision is squarely on point, the orderly course of
11 justice likewise weighs in favor of a stay. Accordingly, the Court finds that staying this action
12 pending final resolution of *Bourne Valley* would be efficient for the Court's own docket and the
13 fairest course for the parties. *See Leyva*, 593 F.2d at 863.

14 **III. CONCLUSION**

15 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that this case is administratively **STAYED** pending
16 exhaustion of all appeals of *Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank*, 832 F.3d 1154
17 (9th Cir. 2016). Once exhaustion occurs, any party may move to lift the stay. Until that time,
18 all proceedings in this action are stayed.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that all pending motions are **DENIED** without prejudice
20 with leave to refile within twenty-one days after the stay is lifted.

21 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that current occupant Bi Jun Chen shall care for,
22 preserve, and maintain the Property.

23 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, beginning on April 28, 2017, the parties must file a
24 joint status report updating the Court on the status of this case every one-hundred and eighty
25 days. Along with the joint status report, Bi Jun Chen shall submit a statement affirming that all

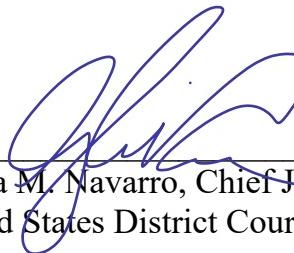
1 expenses necessary to maintain the property, including but not limited to, timely and full
2 payment of all homeowners association assessments, property taxes, and property insurance
3 premiums due and owing or past due at any time during the effective period of this Stay are
4 current and up to date.

5 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this Order does not prevent the parties from
6 continuing to engage in settlement conference negotiations with the assistance of the Magistrate
7 Judge.

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9 **DATED** this 28 day of October, 2016.

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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge
12 United States District Court

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